

OLC 78-

United States Senate

78-0929

Respectfully referred to:

Central Intelligence Agency

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Frank Church

U.S.S.

Form #2

Drugs

*Received
13 Mar*

FINE

MEN'S WEAR

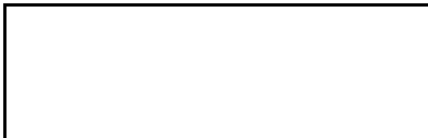
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Ralph Davis

204 NORTH EIGHTH STREET • BOISE, IDAHO

2/24/78

STAT

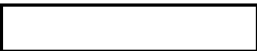


Senator Frank Church
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

Dear Frank:

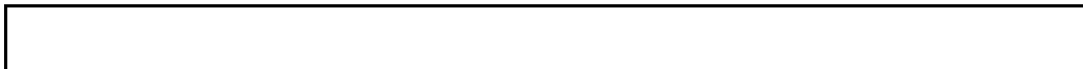
Enclosed is a (U.P.I.) story from our Statesman newspaper, of Sunday 2/19/78 pertaining to now declassified intelligence documents, concerning CIA sponsored hypnosis experiments that were carried out from 1951 to 1954, now released under the Freedom of Information Act.

STAT


My son  is a 5th. year student at Boise State University, majoring in Psychology, and would certainly appreciate copies of these papers in their entirety, including all information available on "Project MKULTRA", and also in inquiring into this would you please have one of your aides ask the agency as to why only women were used in these experiments.

The above information will be very helpful to my son in furthering his studies in his field of Psychology, so has asked me to write you pertaining to these papers.


STAT



Hoping this letter finds you, Bethea and children allwell.

Sincerely, 

STAT

P.S. Please send a bill to me at the store Box  for any expenses incurred and I will return check. Thanks

STAT

DOBBS HATS

HATHAWAY SHIRTS

LOUIS ROTH CLOTHES

VARSITY TOWN CLOTHES

FASHION PARK CLOTHES

"DAVISHIRE" • The Label of Quality

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In CIA Mind-Control Experiment in 1951

THE IDAHO-STATESMAN, Boise, Sunday, February 19, 1978

Woman Hypnotized to Commit 'Murder'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The CIA shook the theory that "nice" people cannot be made immoral under hypnosis by getting one woman to act out a cold-blooded murder in 1951, according to declassified intelligence documents.

The Cold War-era mind-control experiment climaxed when the hypnotized woman, described as a peaceable sort, terrified of guns, fired a pistol point blank at a sleeping colleague — not knowing the gun had been unloaded.

The documents also described other experiments in hypnosis — all ways involving female subjects for reasons not stated — in which women were persuaded to simulate immoral, abnormal or disloyal behavior.

One report concluded: "This activity clearly indicates that individuals under hypnosis might be compromised and blackmailed."

Another paper summarized successful efforts to get a volunteer hypnotic subject to flirt blatantly with a strange man, and stated:

"If it can be shown in a series of tests that our subjects will do things that they normally would not do in their everyday activities, it seems logical that individuals elsewhere can be also controlled thusly."

The once secret documents were obtained by the weekly Washington newsletter Science Trends under the Freedom of Information Act, and made available to United Press International.

They described CIA-sponsored hypnosis experiments carried out from 1951 to 1954, when the agency was starting up its ultra-secret "Proj-

ect MKULTRA" research into mind and behavior control using witting and unwitting humans.

MKULTRA ran on into the 1960s and was spawned initially by Korean War-era fears that the Soviets and Chinese had a big lead in "brainwashing" techniques that might enable them to induce confessions from any captured enemy and turn Western spies into helpless, obedient double-agents.

The hypnosis experiments were part of an MKULTRA subdivision known as "Operation Bluebird."

Names of subjects were blanked out in the released documents, but all were described as young, well-educated, highly motivated women who worked for the CIA and apparently volunteered for the experiments.

The documents said the experiments never went so far as to make the women actually commit immoral acts, but only to believe they had done so.

Explaining that restriction, one report stated: "The individuals with whom we are working are very high-type."

The tests were described as "simple, amusing situations, very carefully controlled ... rather than of a scandalous or immoral nature."

The simulated murder was described in a report dated Feb. 10, 1954, concerning a male hypnotist and a woman "who had expressed a fear of firearms in any fashion."

It said she was put in a trance and told to awaken another woman who had been put into a deep sleep.

When she could not awaken her colleague, the report said, she was ordered to "pick up a pistol nearby and fire it at Miss (blank)" and assured that "her rage would be so great that she would not hesitate to 'kill.'"

It said the woman "carried out these suggestions to the letter, finishing the firing of the (unloaded) gun at Miss (blank), then proceeding to fall into a deep sleep" as ordered.

When awakened, neither the "murderer" nor her "victim" had any recollection of what had happened, the document said. It added:

"The 'murderer' refused to pick up or accept the same gun and also-

lutely denied that she had ever fired it."

A Sept. 4, 1951 experiment told how one woman was hypnotized into believing she was at a party and told to flirt with a strange man. She did so, following suggestions to tell to lure him onto the "dance floor" and to sit on his lap.

Awakened, she remembered nothing.

In another case, two male CIA operatives hypnotized three female employees inside a security-guarded CIA building, telling them that, upon signal, they would open their eyes, "act, walk, talk and move about in a perfectly normal manner."

Thus entranced, they followed orders to leave the building in their usual way, chat with building guards as they checked out, get into a car with the two hypnotists and go to an apartment with them.

There, all three women followed orders to "proceed into the bedroom and ... go into a deep sleep stage on one of the beds."